

ten dollars that the littlest man in the company could throw down the biggest man that the Randolph men could produce, and this banter was accepted. The Randolph county men brought forth a soldier by the name of Simmons, (not the lieutenant by that name) and Pocahontas nominated Thomas Knapp, and Knapp won the wrestling match.

A part of the entertainment furnished by Edray District was the pageant portraying the battle with the Indians which took place on the fair grounds in the spring of 1780, as a part of the Revolutionary War. The date is fixed with absolute certainty by the affidavit of Jacob Kinison of record in this county in which he refers to his companion in 1779 an Indian spy and ranger, James Bridger, who was killed by the Indians the next spring.

This foray resulted in the killing of thirteen persons in this part of the county. It was a part of the mili-

12 James Bridger, who was killed by  
the Indians the next spring.

by This foray resulted in the killing  
of thirteen persons in this part of the  
county. It was a part of the mili-  
tary policy of the British to enlist as  
allies the Iroquois Indians, and one  
of the details was that scalps of  
white settlers had a market value at  
Detroit. That accounts for the  
thousands of scalps that were taken  
by the Indians during the Revolu-  
tion, nearly all of which came from  
settlers on the western waters.

The James Bridger who was killed  
was of the same family with the  
James Bridger of the Oregon trail.  
So far as I know the father of James  
and John Bridger who were both  
killed in 1780, in Bridger's Notch,  
was the ancestor of all the Bridgers  
who figured in this valley, and that  
James Bridger, the father of the  
western scout was his grandson. So  
far as I know there is no one of the  
name of Bridger living in this part of  
the country at this time, but there



The James Bridger who was killed was of the same family with the James Bridger of the Oregon trail. So far as I know the father of James and John Bridger who were both killed in 1780, in Bridger's Notch, was the ancestor of all the Bridgers who figured in this valley, and that James Bridger, the father of the western scout was his grandson. So far as I know there is no one of the name of Bridger living in this part of the country at this time, but there are three points that preserve the name, Bridger Mountain, Bridger Notch, and the Bridger Place. Some of Jim Bridger's biographers had him coming from tidewater Virginia, and had stated that he was a close relative of President Tyler. But this was exploded last winter when Lyon G. Tyler, a son of the President, and a historian of some note, wrote to the western historians that his father had no sister who married a Bridger, and so far as he knew he had no relatives by that time. As far as we are concerned we have accepted the report that the scout went west as a boy or young man and that when he

ed corn  
pollard  
tonsee  
She  
starte  
large  
beef,  
the  
centu  
avoid  
the  
figur  
Gaze

ness the western historians that his father  
old. had no sister who married a Bridger,  
S. and so far as he knew he had no  
A. relatives by that time. As far as we  
ter are concerned we have accepted the  
ohn report that the scout went west as a  
Cy- boy or young man and that when he  
me had prospered and become a promi-  
to nent man in the new country that he  
nt enabled his parents and the rest of  
aw the family to go to the west and that  
rr. accounts for the elimination of the  
m- name in this county today. They  
l's try to make Jim Bridger's father a  
as hotel keeper in some of the Virginia  
re counties. That might well be so for  
ar he married Sally Gay whose father  
r, Robert Gay lived during the Revolu-  
y tion on Browns Creek that comes in-  
to Knapps Creek at Huntersville, the  
chief town and trading post of this  
valley at that early date.

Over a hundred persons took part  
n in the pageant the other day and it  
p played for two nights to immense  
n audiences. The militia and rangers  
as were particularly good as were the  
p red skins. George McCoilam was a



in the pageant the other day and it played for two nights to immense audiences. The militia and rangers were particularly good as were the red skins. George McCollam was a good actor. The work of S. B. Moore, as the father of the Bridger boys was very fine in his part. George McCollam represented his ancestor, Lawrence Drinnen. Moody Wilson was very effective as the hero Nathan the colored man, who played such a great part in all the episodes. The appearance of the Indians in the night time was thrilling. The march of the settlers and the militia from Marlins Bottom to the Fort Ellis at Mill Point was a very fine portrayal of those dangerous times.

One result of the universal interest that was manifested in the pageant, was to bring to light some facts as to the fight at the Drinnen fort that have never before been recorded.

It came about by enlisting John A. Young in the play. John A. Young is a grandson of John Gay. Mr. Young came to live on the farm in

that was manifested in the pageant, was to bring to light some facts as to the fight at the Drinnen fort that have never before been recorded.

It came about by enlisting John A. Young in the play. John A. Young is a grandson of John Gay. Mr. Young came to live on the farm in the year 1861 and for nearly thirty years was a member of his grandfather's family. John Gay was born in 1804, on the place where the battle was fought in 1780. But twenty-four years had elapsed since the battle. The details were fresh in the minds of many of his neighbors. He himself saw many parties of Indians travel the old trail. The mouth of Stony Creek on that farm was a favorite camping place. John Gay was a prominent citizen and was clear headed and had a fine comprehension of the events of the settlement of this county. He lived to be over eighty years old. I knew him myself. I remember that he gave me some pointers about building rail fences



four years had elapsed since the battle. The details were fresh in the minds of many of his neighbors. He himself saw many parties of Indians travel the old trail. The mouth of Stony Creek on that farm was a favorite camping place. John Gay was a prominent citizen and was clear headed and had a fine comprehension of the events of the settlement of this county. He lived to be over eighty years old. I knew him myself. I remember that he gave me some pointers about building rail fences. All the years that John A. Young worked in the fields on that farm, the places of the principal events were well marked. Especially the grave of the school teacher, Henry Baker, who was the first man killed in the raid.

I went over the ground with Mr. Young the other day and on another occasion I measured by stepping the location of the Drinnen fort and the grave of Henry Baker. Baker is buried in an unmarked grave, but which is denoted by a slight depres-

worked in the fields on that farm, the places of the principal events were well marked. Especially the grave of the school teacher, Henry Baker, who was the first man killed in the raid.

I went over the ground with Mr. Young the other day and on another occasion I measured by stepping the location of the Drinnen fort and the grave of Henry Baker. Baker is buried in an unmarked grave, but which is denoted by a slight depression, under the line fence between the fair grounds and the Carter farm, seventy-two steps from the top of the river bank, that is where the fence is set above highwater mark. Counting three feet to the step as near as may be.

The site of the Drinnen fort was twenty steps west from the fence on top of the river bank and fifty five steps north from the line fence above the cattle barn.

There is a fine spring near the river close to this house. There are a number of old apple trees still standing that mark the location.

It has been stated that the Indians formed an ambush under the cover

Notice  
sons have  
of the  
sent the  
unders  
All pe  
will p  
once.

This

Ad  
Jan

The  
m'le  
Am  
insta  
cash

Dun

4 lar  
year  
200  
ram  
each  
but



May 36.

The site of the Drinnen fort was twenty steps west from the fence on top of the river bank and fifty five steps north from the line fence above the cattle barn.

There is a fine spring near the river close to this house. There are a number of old apple trees still standing that mark the location.

It has been stated that the Indians formed an ambush under the cover of the rail fence and the river bank and shot at Baker and Hill as they came through the field that lay between the house and the river as it has been the custom to place the house back from the river towards the center of the field. This is corrected now by Mr. Young who says that the Indians were on the east side of the river where the woods came down to the foot of the mountain against which the river flowed

instal  
cash.

Dunn

4 large  
years  
200 t  
rams  
each  
but  
We  
thor  
have  
bred

LOS  
has  
necl  
at T

an in It is likely that the Indians shot at  
vn the the young men as they were about to  
n men cross the fence and that Hill escaped  
er was and reached the house unharmed and  
ounty that Baker fell near the fence, on  
y the the side next to the house. As the  
uten- rifles in the house commanded the  
ontas position where the body lay, the  
and Indians crossed the river to the bank  
fur- and pried up the fence and reached  
the under cover of the bank where it was  
scalped.

with Referring again to the question of  
n the milking shorthorns it seems that the  
30, as record for the production of butter  
War. fat for all breeds was that establish-  
te cer ed by the Australian cow Melba 15th,  
Kin a large red cow bred by the Scottish  
y in and Australian Company, of New  
on in South Wales. She was born Septem-  
nger, ber 2, 1915, and is now no more. The  
d by record was made from July 4, 1923,  
to June 5, 1924, during which period  
lling the cow produced 32,522 5 pounds of  
f the milk and 1641 1 pounds of butter fat,  
mili- which is equal to 2,017 pounds of  
st as commercial butter. She was an ex-  
l one ceptionally large framed cow with a  
to consume large quantities



the cow produced 32,522 5 pounds of milk and 1641 1 pounds of butter fat, which is equal to 2,017 pounds of commercial butter. She was an exceptionally large framed cow with a capacity to consume large quantities of fodder. During the test she was allowed to run out during the day and had access to pasture and green feed. In addition she was fed during the eleven months 9690 pounds of feed consisting of wheat chaff, cracked corn, crushed oats, barley, bran, pollard, linseed meal, oil cake, cottonseed meal, and molasses.

She was the result of a movement started in 1899 to develop a breed of large cattle good for both milk and beef, and these were developed from the old style shorthorns of nearly a century ago, care being taken to avoid Scotch blood or any infusion of the modern of short horn. These figures and facts from the Breeder's Gazette of April 7, 1927,

---